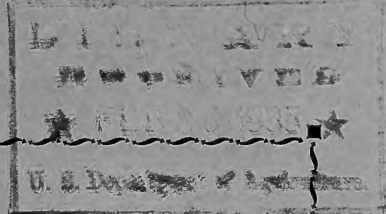


63.84



Catalogue of
South African Flowering Plants
1935 Season.



Gladiolus grandis.—The Brown Afrikander.



John Martley, A.R.C.S., M.Sc.
Banhoek, Stellenbosch, South Africa.

My old customers will notice that I have been able to make a number of additions to this season's catalogue, the most striking being **Gladiolus psitticinus**, **Lachenalia purpureo-cerulea** and **Homoglossum Merianellum**, the "Flames" of the Cape Peninsula. Due to shortage of stocks some species that figured in previous lists have been temporarily omitted.

Many of our most attractive native flowers can readily be grown in the open in England. A few words on how they grow in South Africa will make it easy to adapt their cultivation to conditions in the Northern Hemisphere.

A large number of the bulbs listed flower in the Cape in spring (September). They start growth with the first rains in the autumn (April) and continue growth during the winter. They flower with the returning warmth and set seed and die down as the heat and dryness of summer come on. These bulbs are well ripened and ready for delivery in January and are in time for planting in the English spring and are ready to adopt the coming summer for their next flowering period.

For cultivation out of doors they may be either planted in pots under glass and later plunged in their flowering positions or else planted out directly in the open, say in April, in a southern aspect. Do not omit to keep them well watered as in the Cape they grow in the wet season.

All the species respond to the same cultural conditions as the well known **Freesias** and **Ixias**.

For those who have not grown our bulbs, I am confident the following selection will give satisfaction:—**Lachenalia tricolor** var. **aurea**, **Ixia** spp., **Tritonia hyalina**, **Sparaxis tricolor** and hybrids, **Babiana disticha**, **Gladiolus tristis**, **G. Pappei**, **Watsonia aletroides**. For a border **Dorotheanthus criniflorus** makes a showy subject treated as a half-hardy annual. The **Watsonias** are handsome subjects grown near water. The **Succulents** are very fascinating plants and easily raised from seed. Remembering that they require good drainage and cannot stand damp and cold combined, their cultivation offers no difficulty.

Bulbs.—The majority of bulbs are available for despatch from December to the end of March. Evergreen species and summer bloomers available somewhat later.

Seed.—Seed of all species, sixpence per packet. Seed of most species is harvested between October and December.

Terms.—Cash with Order. For postage and packing, one shilling on all orders under ten shillings. Seeds alone, post free. Fractional orders of a dozen or a hundred must not be less than $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen or fifty respectively.

Great Britain and Ireland.—Money Order or British Postal Order with order.

Other Countries.—International Money Order or Banker's Draft with order, current exchange on Sterling.

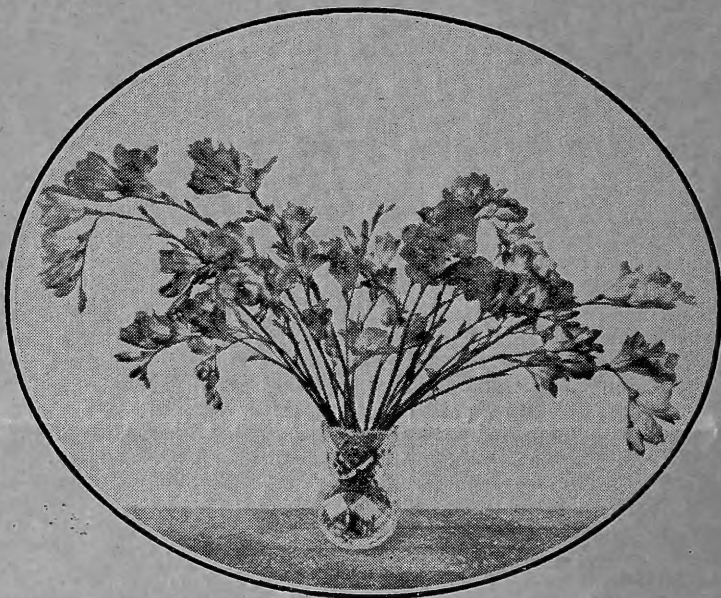
LILIACEÆ.

- Aloe plicatilis.**—Branched, leaves 12 ins. in terminal fans, flower spikes 18 ins., flower $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins., red, tipped with buff. Old specimens much branched up to 8 ft. or more high.
- Agapanthus umbellatus.**—Small mountain variety, leaves 8 ins., stem 15 ins., with an umbel of deep blue flowers, late summer 1s. each.
- Scilla prasina.**—A spray of small mauve flowers, very dainty 5s. per doz.
- Eucomis undulata.**—Flowers yellow green, very attractive, large bulb. 1s. each.
- Ornithogalum thyrsoides.**—The famed Cape Chinchinchee; last for weeks as cut flower; similar to Star of Bethlehem; flowers white with brownish centre 6d. per doz.; 3s. 6d. per 100
- Ornithogalum sp.**—Probably a variety of *O. thyrsoides*, flowers double in a large handsome plume. No seed 2s. 6d. per doz.
- O. lacteum.**—The Darling Chinchinchee, pure white; flowers later than the Cape Chinchinchee 1s. 6d. per doz.
- O. splendens.**—Leaves grey-green, stem 15 ins., flowers a brilliant orange red; must be grown in a very well-drained situation 5s. per doz.
- Lachenalia rubida.**—One of the earliest to flower, stem $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. with hanging crimson flowers 5s. per doz.
- L. pendula.**—Flowers early, stem 8 ins. with twenty or more hanging crimson blooms tipped with grey, protruding segments green, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. 4s. 6d. per doz.
- L. tricolor var. Nelsonii.**—Robust, leaves large spotted, stems 12 to 15 ins., with fifteen to twenty hanging golden bells, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins., top of spike tinged red 27s. per 100 4s. 6d. per doz.
A smaller strain than the above 3s. 6d. per doz.
- L. tricolor var. aurea.**—Like the first form of the above but without the red tinge 4s. 6d. per doz.
- L. tricolor var. quadricolor.**—Flowers banded orange, yellow, green, with red tip 4s. 6d. per doz.
- L. liliiflora.**—Similar to *L. pustulata* but flower larger, white .. 1s. 6d. per doz.
- L. elegans.**—Close spike of small lavender-blue flowers, 10 ins. .. 5s. per doz.
- L. purpureo-cerulea.**—A striking species, spikes 15 ins. with small lavender and deep violet flowers 5s. per doz.
- L. unifolia.**—Like a small hyacinth, very dainty, stem dark, 6 to 10 ins., flowers spreading, grey-blue, tinged with dull rose 1s. 6d. doz.; 9s. 100
- L. unifolia var.**—Similar to above, but tinged with green 1s. 6d. doz.; 9s. 100
- L. rosea.**—Similar to the above, leaf upright, flowers pink, often shading to blue at the base 1s. 6d. doz.; 9s. 100
- L. pustulata.**—Leaves warted, stem 4 to 6 ins., with numerous small whitish flowers tinged with violet, faintly scented 1s. 6d. per doz.
- L. glaucina var. pallida.**—Fairly robust, stem 8 to 10 ins., with close-set greenish to lemon-yellow flowers, later turning russet-brown . 1s. 6d. doz.
- L. orchioides.**—Spike 6 ins., of small creamy-white flowers .. 1s. 6d. per doz.
- L. contaminata.**—A small species with white flowers 1s. 6d. per doz.
- L. juncifolia.**—A small pale mauve species 1s. 6d. per doz.
- L. unicolor.**—Spike 4 ins., closely covered with small pink flowers. 2s. 6d. per doz.
- L. membranacea.**—Leaves large, blotched with brown; spike 12 ins. with small greenish-white flowers changing to russet 2s. 6d. per doz.
- Lachenalias mixed.**—One each of the above 4s. 6d.

IRIDACEÆ.

- Galaxia graminea.**—Rosette of small leaves, flowers stalkless, clear primrose yellow produced in succession, 1 in. across 1s. 6d. per doz.
- G. ovata.**—Similar to above, but flowers pink with an indigo-blue border to the yellow throat 1s. 6d. per doz.
- Morea villosa.**—A miniature iris, stem 12 ins., bearing numerous flowers in succession, lavender-blue, indigo-blue eye with yellow inner edge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across 4s. 6d. per doz.
- M. bicolor.**—Fibrous rooted evergreen, 4 ft., yellow and maroon; seed only.

- Geissorhiza splendissima.**—Spray 7 ins., with four or five bowl-shaped flowers, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. across of a rich blue with darker centre; **3s.** per doz.
- Hesperantha Buhrii.**—Flowers in 9 in. sprays; flowers open in afternoon, a dazzling white, with a deep pink reverse, 1 in. across . . . **3s.** per doz.
- Aristea cyanea.**—Fibrous-rooted evergreen, lobelia-blue; makes a good edging. Seed only.
- Ixia scariosa.**—One of the earliest to flower; stems delicate, 18 ins., with a lax spray of pale lavender blooms **1s.** per doz.; **6s.** per 100
- I. patens.**—Leaves 8 ins., stem 15 ins., with a spike of rich pink blooms. $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. **1s. 6d.** doz.; **9s.** 100
- Ixia sp.**—Leaves grass-like, 6 ins., stem slender and wiry, 20 ins., with an "ear" of delicate bowl-shaped pink flowers, 1 in. or more across. **1s. 6d.** per doz.
- I. viridiflora.**—Leaves long, narrow, upright 2 ft., flower spray 3 ft., flowers green with blue-black centre, $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. across **2s. 6d.** per doz.
- I. viridiflora var.**—Leaves broad 7 ins., stem 18 ins., with an "ear" of large green flowers with dark reddish centre, 2 ins. across . . . **2s. 6d.** per doz.
- I. columellaris.**—A small species, stem 7 ins., flowers violet with brown centre, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins **1s. 6d.** per doz.
- I. maculata.**—Stems wiry, 12 ins., bearing a head of yellow flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. with black centre **1s.** per doz.
- Ixias.**—The above species in mixture **1s. 6d.** per doz.
- Dierama pendula.**—Evergreen, leaves narrow upright, 2 ft., stem thin and wiry, 3 ft., with large hanging bell-shaped pink blooms, very graceful. **5s.** per doz.
- Streptanthera cuprea.**—Leaves in a 6-in. fan, stem 8 ins., with four or more saucer-shaped flowers, $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. across, apricot with purple centre and dark ring **2s. 6d.** per doz.; **15s.** per 100



Tritonia hyalina No. 2.—Seven days after picking.

- Tritonia hyalina.**—Leaves in 8-in. fan, stems with six to twelve large bowl-shaped flowers; in three varieties, all **2s. 6d.** per doz.; **15s.** per 100
1. Flowers shading from orange, apricot to pink, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins., stems green, 15 ins.
 2. Flowers a bright salmon pink, 2 ins., stems dark, 15 ins.
 3. Flowers reddish, edge of segments transparent, 2 ins., stems dark, 15 ins.

- T. securigera.**—Somewhat smaller than the above and blooming later, orange. 2s. 6d. per doz.
- Tritonia deusta.**—Like the next above but colour deeper and with brown spot at base of petals 2s. 6d. per doz.
- T. scillaris.**—Upright spikes, 10 ins., with small pink flowers .. 2s. 6d. per doz.
- Sparaxis tricolor.**—Smaller than the succeeding, brilliant red and yellow. 6d. per doz.
- Sparaxis tricolor.**—Leaves in 10-in. fan, stems 12 to 15 ins., with four to six large flowers, red, with a velvety deeper shade bordering the yellow throat, 2½ ins. across. A hybrid form 3s. per 100; 6d. per doz.
- S. Pillansii.**—Stem 15 ins., with about six flowers, old rose with deeper colouring round the yellow throat, 1½ ins. across 2s. per doz.
- S. bulbifera.**—Short stem and narrow leaves; flowers yellow, spreading 1½ ins. 1s. per doz.
- Sparaxis grandiflora (forma).**—Flowers white with yellow centre. 1s. per doz.
- Sparaxis-Streptanthera Hybrids.**—In varied shades and central markings. 3s. per 100; 6d. per doz.
- Synnotia bicolor.**—Habit of Sparaxis, flowers lavender and yellow. 1s. 6d. per doz.
- Babiana hiemalis.**—One of the earliest flowering species, well named the Cape crocus. Leaves in a short stiff fan, stems short, bearing the pale blue flowers close to the ground 1s. 6d. per doz.
- B. stricta.**—A little larger than the above, stems longer and flowers a deep blue 1s. 6d. doz.; 9s. 100
- B. villosa.**—Stems 12 ins. with crimson bowl-shaped flowers, 1½ ins. across. 3s. per doz.
- B. disticha.**—Similar to B. stricta, in shades of blue, mauve, pink, and purple 1s. 6d. doz.; 9s. 100
- B. plicata.**—Flowers early, stems very short with four to six flowers, 1½ ins. across, lavender blue with cream and crimson markings in throat, scented. 2s. per doz.
- B. sulphurea.**—Flowers primrose yellow with blue stamens 3s. 6d. per doz.
- B. sulphurea var.**—A more robust plant, stems 12 ins., branched, closely set with large white flowers, 1½ ins. across 18s. per 100 3s. per doz.
- Babianas.**—The above species in mixture 1s. 6d. per doz.
- Gladiolus.**—Slender grass-leaved species:—
- G. gracilis.**—Stems 10 to 15 ins., with two or three pale blue scented blooms sometimes flushed with pink, 1 in. across, very dainty .. 3s. 6d. per doz.
- G. villosus.**—Similar to G. gracilis but more robust, flowers pink. 3s. 6d. per doz.
- G. recurvus.**—More robust, stems 12 to 20 ins., with four to twelve or more lavender or light violet blooms with cream band in throat, 1½ to 2 ins. across; depth of colour and tone variable, generally very sweetly scented. 2s. 6d. per doz.; 15s. per 100
- Also the yellow form with shorter stem, scented 3s. 6d. per doz.
- G. alatus.**—Stem 8 to 10 ins., with six or more open wide awake blooms, 2 ins. across, terra-cotta red with greenish-yellow tongue, scented of apples 2s. 6d. per doz.; 15s. per 100
- Also the form with rose-pink blooms 3s. 6d. per doz.
- G. orchidiflorus.**—Stems up to 17 ins. often branched with 8 or more scented flowers, green softly marked with brown, 1½ ins. 5s. per doz.
- G. Watermeyerii.**—Stems up to 7 ins. with 2 or 3 blooms; creamy-buff boldly veined with dull crimson, green bar on tongue 5s. per doz.
- G. tristis.**—Leaves reed-like, 1½ ft., stems up to 2 ft. with two to five large lily-like cream blooms, 2½ ins. across, sweetly scented in the evening. 2s. 6d. per doz.; 15s. per 100
- G. grandis.**—The Brown Afrikander Lily. Stem 18 ins., with two or three large carnation scented lily-like blooms, 2½ ins. across, brown or dull crimson on cream background 2s. 6d. per doz.
- G. trichonemifolius.**—Stem 12 ins., with two pale cream open flowers, scented. 3s. 6d. per doz.

- G. Martleyi.**—A recently described autumn flowering species, stem 15 ins., with six or more small pink blooms, 1 in. across, with delicate throat markings 3s. 6d. per doz.
- Gladiolus.**—Broad leaved more robust species:—
- G. blandus.**—Leaves 8 ins., stems 12 ins., often branched, flowers pink. 3s. 6d. per doz.
- G. cuspidatus.**—Leaves 8 ins., stems 12 ins., flowers creamy-yellow with carmine markings 3s. 6d. per doz.
- G. callistus.**—Leaves 15 ins., stems 2½ ft., flowers large pale pink with darker markings 3s. 6d. per doz.
- G. Pappei.**—Resembles a miniature garden gladiolus, stems 9 ins., blooms an attractive pink with deeper markings, flowers mid-summer, 3s. 6d. per doz. 21s. per 100
- G. odoratus.**—Stem 12 ins., sometimes branched with twelve or more dark red-brown flowers, 2 ins. across, carnation scented; flowers autumn. 5s. per doz.
- G. hirsutus.**—Sweet-scented large pink blooms with white stripes.
- G. psitticinus.**—Four foot stems with scarlet and yellow flowers. Blooms late summer 5s. per doz.
- Homoglossum Merianellum.**—"Flames." Habit of the grass-leaved Gladiolus, stem 18 ins. with up to six orange-red blooms 3s. 6d. per doz.
- Freesia refracta.**—Blooms white with cream throat and lavender reverse, 2 ins. long, very sweetly scented 6d. per doz.
- Freesia Hybrids.**—Fine range of colours 1s. per doz.
- Watsonia aleitroides.**—Leaves narrow upright, 10 ins., spikes up to 2½ ft. with close-hanging red tubular flowers, 1½ ins. long 4s. 6d. per doz.; 27s. 100.
- W. roseo-alba.**—Fan of short broad leaves, 4 ins., flower spike 12 ins., blooms pink, 1½ ins. 2s. 6d. per doz.
- W. Ardernei.**—The tall white Watsonia, stems up to 6 ft. 18s. per 100; 3s. per doz.
- W. meriana.**—Stems up to 5 ft., in shades of apricot, pink and cream. 18s. per 100 3s. per doz.
- W. meriana var.**—Smaller than the type, 2 ft., more compact flowering habit, old rose colour 18s. per 100 3s. per doz.
- W. marginata.**—Leaves grey-green, 2 ft., stem 3½ ft., bearing a close spike of small pale pink flowers; an attractive species 4s. 6d. per doz.
- W. Wordsworthiana.**—Leaves 2 ft., stem 3 ft., flowers a mauve pink, 2 ins. across 4s. 6d. per doz.
- W. angusta.**—Evergreen, flowers late summer, leaves up to 3 ft., stem 4 ft., flowers red, long and narrow, resembling a large Montbretia. 4s. 6d. per doz.
- W. Vanderspuyae.**—Broad leaves and tall spike of red flowers .. 5s. per doz.
- W. tabularis.**—Evergreen, summer flowering, flowers large, peach coloured; a very handsome species 5s. per doz.
- W. Beatricis.**—Evergreen species; orange 5s. per doz.
- W. Wilmaniae.**—Graceful evergreen species; variable shades of buff, pink and apricot 5s. per doz.
- Chasmanthe floribunda.**—Habit of Watsonia. Stems 3 ft., with Montbretia-like double comb of orange-yellow flowers 3s. 6d. per doz.

AMARYLLIDACEÆ.

- Hæmanthus sp.**—Flowers late summer, stem 10 ins., with a brush-like head of reddish-orange flowers, fruits red, the pair of large flat leaves produced later, bulb large; striking rather than beautiful 1s. each.
- Nerine sarniensis.**—Stem 12 ins., with an umbel of large glistening scarlet flowers, very decorative, blooms late summer; often called the Jersey Lily 6s. per doz. 1s. each.
- N. filifolia.**—Evergreen, very dainty, leaves grass-like, stem 10 ins., with an umbel of flowers similar to the above, but smaller and of a delicate pink; lasts long as cut flower 4s. 6d. per doz.
- N. humilis.**—Similar to *N. sarniensis* but pale pink 1s. 6d. each.

- Vallota purpurea.**—Robust, stem 12 to 15 ins., with an umbel of six or seven large ruby-red lily-like blooms, flowers late summer, large bulb. Seed also 18s. per doz. 2s. 6d. each.
- Cyrtanthus lutescens.**—Similar to a narcissus in habit of growth; stems 15 ins., with an umbel of tubular yellow flowers, 2 ins. long, with delicate narcissus scent 5s. per doz.
- C. Mackenii.**—An attractive white species 5s. per doz.
- C. parviflorus.**—Smaller than *C. lutescens*, flowers scarlet; an excellent pot subject 5s. per doz.
- Childanthus fragrans.**—A native of Chili. Like a large yellow *Cyrtanthus*, strongly scented 5s. per doz.
- Hypoxis stellata var. elegans.**—A rosette of spreading twisted leaves, flowers solitary, starlike, on 6 to 10 ins. stalks, with dark metallic blue or green outer, 3½ ins. across 2s. 6d. per doz.

MESEMBRYANTHEMÆ. (Seed only.)

- Dorotheanthus criniflorus.**—A small attractive annual mesem, with glistening leaves, free flowering, flowers pink-flushed on white or buff background, 2 ins. across.
- Cephalophyllum anemoniflorum.**—A trailing mesem, flowers salmon pink, white zone and yellow eye; excellent for covering a patch of sandy ground; best in second year.
- Mesembryanthemum aureum.**—Small fleshy leaved shrub, 12 ins.; when in flower a blaze of golden orange blooms; 3 ins. across.
- M. Martleyi.**—A shrubby mesem about 18 ins. high when in bloom, covered with large silvery-pink blooms. A new species.
- M. explanatum.**—A quick-growing semi-shrubby creeping species, flowers yellow.
- M. caulescens.**—A fleshy-leaved prostrate species forming loose mats with grey-green leaves and pinkish stems.
- M. bellidiflorum.**—Forms a close rosette with rose coloured flowers. Suitable for pot culture.
- Conocosis sp.**—Forms a large coarse-growing rosette 3 ft. in diameter, with flowers like yellow powder puffs.

SUCCULENTS. (Seed only.)

- Argyroderma testiculare.**—A silver grey, almost spherical, two-leaved plant, 1½ ins. across, flowers yellow, pink or white.
- Cheirodopsis cigarettifera.**—Close tufts of erect leaves in pairs in sheaths, flowers canary yellow.
- C. tubercularia.**—Larger than the preceding, flowers yellow.
- Didymaotus lapidiformis.**—Very rare stone-like plant, leaves fleshy, paired, 1 in.
- Faucaria tigrina.**—The Tiger-mouth Mesem, leaves edged with long teeth in neat rosettes, flowers bright yellow, 2 ins. across.
- Pleiospilos Bolusii.**—Two large almost stone-like leaves, flowers large yellow, 2½ ins. across.
- P. Dekenahi.**—Leaves large grey, angular, in pairs, flowers large yellow, 2½ ins. across.
- P. roodiae.**—Leaves two, rounded, fleshy pale green or brownish, flowers yellow, 1½ ins. across.
- P. simulans.**—Similar to *P. Bolusii*, but leaves longer and flat topped, flowers yellow, 2½ ins.
- Rimaria Heathii.**—A dome-like clump of pale grey green, spherical growths, flowers white.
- Glottiphyllum sp.**—Large ribbed rosettes of smooth fleshy leaves, flowers yellow, sessile.

VARIOUS.

- Oxalis variabilis.**—An attractive large-flowered pink oxalis with a rosette of short clover-like leaves, bulbs only 6d. per doz.
- O. hirta.**—Flowers a rich pink; stems 3 ins. with small dark green leaves. 9d. per doz.
- Richardia melanoleuca.**—A small yellow arum with purple blotch at base, 10 ins., leaves usually spotted; seed also 1s. each.

- R. Elliotiana.**—Similar to the preceding but deep golden yellow .. 1s. each.
Thunbergia alata.—Black-eyed Susan, a small attractive creeper suitable for pot culture. Free flowering, yellow with dark eye.
Aponogeton distachyon.—A water plant with floating leaves and a white V-shaped scented inflorescence 6d. each

COMPOSITÆ. (Seed only.)

- Charlieis heterophylla.**—An erect annual, 9 ins., royal blue.
Aster elongatus.—Dwarf perennial, flowers white with reddish purple zone and yellow disc; very fine.
Felicia capensis.—Blue, prolonged flowering, evergreen bush, 12 ins.
F. rotundifolia.—A free flowering evergreen shrub, 8 ins., flowers blue, smaller than the succeeding.
F. echinata var. paralia.—Dark evergreen shrub, 2 ft., flowers blue and yellow.
Dimorphothea Ecklonia.—Evergreen shrub, 3 ft., flowers large, white, blue disc and lavender reverse, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across.
D. sinuata.—Annual, growth lax 12 ins., flowers rich orange with dark centre and narrow dark zone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across.
D. nudicaulis.—Dark prostrate evergreen, flowers large, long-stalked, white with bronze reverse.
D. aurantiaca.—Smooth grey-green foliage, flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins., soft golden-orange.
Ursinea anethoides.—Annual, growth lax 12 ins., flowers orange with dark crimson zone marked with black, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across, leaves finely cut.
U. anthemoides.—As above, but flowers yellow or orange with narrow black zone and tinted reverse.
U. longiscapa.—Evergreen semi-shrub 18 ins. high, dark green, flowers yellow with pale green ring.
U. pulchra.—Like U. anethoides but smaller.
Arctotis acaulis.—Annual with a close bunch of basal leaves, flowers on 7-in. stalks, orange with dark zone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across.
A. leptorhiza.—Similar to the above but flowers yellow with black ring.
A. laevis.—Large flowers in fine range of colours, flowering early as an annual, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
A. staechadifolia var. grandis.—Grey foliage, 2 to 3 ft., flowers white, lilac eye and reverse.
Venidium fastuosum.—The splendid new orange and purple black novelty, 2 ft.
Gazania pavonia.—Evergreen with dark leaves, flowers on 9-in. stalks, orange with a broad dark zone, 3 ins. An excellent plant for borders.

SHRUBS.

- Protea.**—Proteas and related species are only suitable for countries with a climate similar to South Africa.
Protea pulchella.—Evergreen leathery-leaved shrub, 4 ft., involucre dark translucent carmine.
P. susannae.—Twelve foot, free flowering, involucre deep red.
P. longiflora.—Ten foot, "flowers" wide open, pink.
P. mellifera.—The Sugar Bush, ten feet, involucre rose or white.
Leucospermum conocarpum.—Six feet, sturdy tree-like habit, branches closely covered with broad silky leaves, "flowers" yellow, pincushion type.
Erica cerinthoides.—The Cape Red Erica, flowers in heads. 10 ins. high.
E. vestita.—Up to 4 ft., shimmering foliage, flowers long, deep crimson, tubular, arranged like a bottle brush.
E. glauca var. elegans.—Forms small grey green bushes, 6 ins., with drooping heads of pink flowers. The Petticoat Heath.
Virgilia capensis.—A fine quick-growing tree with sweet-scented mauve pea flowers, up to 40 ft.
Sutherlandia frutescens.—Dwarf grey-leaved shrub, long crimson pea flowers and inflated seed pods.

Inquiries from customers interested in South African plants are always welcome, and I will endeavour to obtain bulbs and seed of species not listed above.